

REASONS

FOR A

Total Change of a Certain M--

AND THE

Dissolution of the P---

Deduc'd from

<p><i>Humane Policy,</i> <i>A Just Concern for the Honour</i> <i>and Interest of Her Majesty</i> <i>and Her Kingdoms,</i> <i>The Desires of the People,</i></p>	}	<p><i>The Practice of all Nations,</i> <i>The Care of the Publick Tranquility,</i> <i>And</i> <i>The Prospect of a General Peace.</i></p>
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With a Word to the *Bank of ENGLAND,*
 On Account of some Undutiful Proceedings amongst the
Right Worshippfuls and Worshippfuls that Govern it.

THE Notion of Kings being *Accountable* to their *People*, has obtain'd so very much of late, through the Means of the Pamphlets that are Hourly Dispers'd by the Republican Party, that it may be Expected from such as have the Direction of Affairs, and Sit at the Helm of State, to let the Populace into the *Reasons* which occasion'd Some late Alterations, and are likely to produce More. I shall therefore, with all Deference to my Superiors, who move in too High a Sphere to Descend into *Answers* themselves to such Enquiries, make it my Endeavour not only to shew the Necessity and Justice of setting aside such as are already remov'd

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from

from their Attendance at Court ; but the Reasons why there should be a *Total Change* of the *M*—— and a *Dissolution* of the *P*—— from the following Heads : 1. *Humane Policy*. 2. *A Just Concern for the Honour and Interest of Her Majesty, and Her Kingdoms*. 3. *The Desires of Her People*. 4. *The Practice of all Nations*. 5. *The Care of the Publick Tranquillity*. 6. *The Prospect of a General Peace*.

Not that any Thing like a Demand of this Nature whatever, made by those that are in the *Church* Interest, who have hitherto acquiesc'd under the Gracious Dispensations of Providence and the Queen, and *open'd not their Mouths, because it was their Doing*, when the Best of Subjects not long since were forc'd to give Place to the Worst ; and our Royal Palaces were fill'd with such as had little or no Esteem for the Royal Dignity ; but it is in the Nature of the Enemies to our Constitution to be *Clamorous* when their Well-wishers are out of *Power*, and Inquisitive into the Causes of their Disgrace ; especially when they think (as it is given out at this Juncture) That there are no just Grounds of Complaint against Them ; and it will be an Instance of our Willingness to give them all imaginable Satisfaction, and reconcile 'em to our own Opinion, by letting them know, That the late Changes at Court are the Result of Prudence and Reason, and to be accounted for as abovemention'd.

To begin with my First Proposition : *Humane Policy* consists in such a *Well ordering and disposing our Actions that Good and Happy Events may proceed from them* : And it is but too Visible, That such as are Enemies to Her Majesty's *Hereditary Title*, would make it *Precarious* and *Elective* ; which is a Diminution of that Authority which derives its Being only from God, and ought wholly to be ascrib'd to a Divine Original. Now, for such a Princess as Her Majesty, who Sits upon the Throne of Her Ancestors, from a long Descent of Kings, and whose Title to the Crown is almost as Ancient as Her Kingdoms Themselves, to entertain about Her Person such as have other Notions of Government than are Consistent with the Sovereignty she is Invested with, would not be of a Piece with that Prudence she is Conspicuous for ; and though she cannot Err or do Wrong Herself, might be brought in as a Want of Foresight in such as advis'd Her to take them into Her Service. Wherefore She has been Pleas'd to Displace the *Two Great Men* that were near to Her, in order to let Others see that She would Assert Her Prerogative against all Opposers ; and though she could bear with Encroachments upon Her Authority for some Time, She knew how to Exert Herself on a Proper Occasion, and display the *Queen*, to the Confusion of such as would make Her otherwise. I presume no one, not the most Sceptical amongst the Whigs, will ask, Why the *Seals* was Taken from one of 'em : The *White Staff* probably may excuse an Enquiry after the Person that bore it, held it so long, and with such an Interrupted Course of Success. To this I Answer, The longer He was possess'd of His Post, the more reasonable His Removal from it, that Others of Equal Merit might come in for a Share of Her Majesty's Grace and Favour ; and no doubt but the same Good Providence will attend the Administration in Other Hands, if the same Measures are taken that were us'd in His. A Treasurer has been often known to have his *Quietus* sent Him on other Accounts than

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Male Practices in the Exchequer ; and if any one was Privy to the Transmitting the D——M——, or the Emperor's L——, He certainly deserv'd a farther Cognizance of his Presumption than a Bare Removal. But this is left to the Animadversion of those whose Business it is to Enquire into it ; and I have nothing more to say on this Head, than That as in Physick it is Natural not only to Purge the Brain by proper *Errhines*, but the whole Body with *Catharticks*, in order to Dislodge the Distemper, and Eradicate it from the Mass of Blood ; otherwise it will be of no Use to the Patient : So the Body Politick has this in Resemblance with the *Body Natural*, That unless the State is thoroughly Purg'd likewise of such as had their Dependence on the Persons already remov'd, or are Embark'd in the same Interests and Opinions with them, Matters will continue on the same Footing as they were ; and it will be never the better that the Nation's Sores are skinn'd up for a while, if the Malignity without these due Precautions must break out with more Violence ; which infallibly it will, without a *Total Removal* of the Cause, and a Salutary *Dissolution*, which Appears to be Necessary,

In the Second Place, From a *Just Concern for the Honour and Interest of Her Majesty and Her Kingdoms*. The Promotion of Men Serviceable to the Crown, and Zealous for the Advantage of their Country, is an Exercise of Power which unquestionably belongs to the Prince, as well as the Dissolution of Parliament ; and it ever has been among the Chiefest Prerogatives of the Monarchy, not to be Circumscrib'd with any Bounds to the Royal Will and Pleasure in these Particulars, but what the Law has mark'd out ; which authorizes Her Majesty not only to change Hands in the Administration of Affairs when She thinks Fitting, but to issue out Her Proclamation for the People to make Choice of New Representatives upon all Emergencies ; though it obliges Her at the same Time not to let any One Parliament Sit longer than Three Years. This is what has been Vested in the Crown Time out of Mind, notwithstanding all the Limitations that have been made of late Years ; and Her Majesty, and the People who are in Subjection to Her, would make but an Indifferent Figure in the World to what they now do, should Hers, or the Nation's Honour depend only upon the Duration of any One M——, or P—— : In the Multitude of Councillors there is Safety, says the Wisest of Men ; and it's of great Importance to the Grandeur of a Kingdom, to shew it has more Hands capable of Sustaining the Weight of Affairs, than such as are in present Employment, and can shift those that Sit at the Helm, without endangering the Ship of State, which is always so much the more Secure, by how much the more it is Stock'd with Pilots to Steer it. This will not only make us a Terror to our Enemies, but the Envy of our Friends ; and none will dare to Dispute our Right of holding the Ballance of *Europe*, when they shall see such a Succession in our Senates and Ministry as shall Evince to the World how well we deserve to bear it. It is taken for Granted, That both the M—— and P—— have provided Effectually for Carrying on the War, which is almost brought to its Period ; That our Generals Abroad have done Wonders, as well as our Councillors at Home ; but does it follow from thence no others can do the same ? Have we but One Person capable of Leading forth our Armies, One of Presiding in our Exchequer, or Five in our Admiralty ? Certainly

tainly many more; and whensoever Her Majesty shall be Graciously pleas'd to look out for a New General, or Admiral, as She has already for New Commissioners of Her Treasury, She may soon be furnish'd with such as will not only Preserve the Reputation already Gain'd by Her Arms, but add to it by being *Expeditions* in Procuring an Honourable and Lasting Peace.

As this Change I am Speaking of would give Increase to the Queen's and Kingdom's *Glory*, so every one must Hold with me, that it must Conduce to Both their *Interest*; since *New Elections* would not only Swell the *Revenues* by the vast Concourse of People that will Flock together on that Account, but be of Great Profit to the *Trading Part* of the Nation, who must of Necessity find Money flowing in upon them after an Unusual Manner; which has clear'd up what I took upon me to Prove, and brings me to my *Third Proposition*, which Offers itself to the Reader's Consideration, from the *Desires of the People*.

The *Desires of the People* are best known by their late Addresses to Her Majesty, in which there is not One in Ten but abounds with an Abhorrence of the Proceedings in P—— last Sessions, and their Promises to Chuse such Members when She shall be Pleas'd to give them Leave to make a New Choice, as shall not Call in Question the Authority of Scripture, by justifying Resistance to Princes, nor entertain Principles repugnant to the Monarchy as well as Christianity. Now Her Majesty, that has the same Indulgence for Her Subjects as a Mother for Her Children, is of too Compassionate a Temper not to give Ear to the General Voice which Solicites Her for this End; and though She is under no Obligation of Complying with their Requests from Her August Character, yet as Reasons of State have always induc'd Her Royal Predecessors to shew their Condescension on the like Occasions, so it will add to their Chearfulness, in Contributing towards the Expences of a Long and Burthenom War, should Her Majesty give Proofs of Her Concern for their Satisfaction, by Vouchsafing Her Concurrence, so far as is not Derogatory to the High Dignity with which she is Invested. The Consequence of which must be such as will Conduce to the Maintainance of the Royal Prerogative, and the Rights of the Crown; The Support of the Church Establish'd; The Advantage of the Grand Alliance; The Benefit of These Kingdoms; And the Preservation of the Subjects Immunities, by discovering what will not be amiss for the People to know, how the Monies given by them have been apply'd, pointing out such Persons as have been guilty of Ill Practices in their several Stations, and making it appear by the Punishment of the Offenders, that what they shall give for the future shall fall into more Faithful Hands.

Fourthly, The *Seasonableness* of this Change and Dissolution manifests itself from the Practice of all Nations, the Supreme Governours of which have always made such Provision for the Encouragement of Men of Knowledge, and try'd Experience in the Direction of Affairs, that no one has Engross'd State Preferments to himself, though never so Worthy of Command, but for such an Appointed Time, that others might come in also for their Share of Power and Authority, and be interested in the Preservation of the Government, from the

the Part they should one Day have in the Administration of it. History is full of Instances of this Nature; and the most flourishing States both Antient and Modern may be brought in by Way of Example; but as the Glory of Her Majesty's Arms has render'd Her Superior to all Comparisons but with such States as have been at the Zenith of Honour; so I shall only give a Transient Look into the Receiv'd Customs amongst the *Romans*, and the Methods that are put in Practice by our Enemies the *French*, whom amidst all our Continu'd Successes over them; it is not in our Power to accuse of want of Conduct, though we may of *Courage*, since the Poet tells us, *Fas est ab Hoste doceri*, and we may learn those Politicks from an Adversary that are not to be found in a Friend. The first of these made it their Constant Practice upon any Sort of Male Administration in the Government, not only to remove the Guilty Person out of the Place he stood possess'd of, but even those that were suspected to be their Friends, well knowing that it would little avail for the Security of the Commonwealth to Animadvert upon him singly, unless they likewise put it out of their Power to restore him to his Former Post which would be a Means for a Man of a Vindictive Temper to involve the Commonwealth to Ruin and Destruction. It was likewise a Custom among them to lay aside the *Tribunes* of the People after such a Time, was their Behaviour never so Just and Unblameable, that others might be stimulated to the like Actions from a View of what Merit would one Day bring them to, who should follow so Bright and Illustrious an Example; and that One or Two, or more *Particular* People, might not Fatten upon the Spoils of Publick Offices and Places of Trust, while more deserving *Denizens* of the Republick should remain Unobserved and Unrewarded. The last, by continually changing its Generals, and making One Serve this Year, and One another, has rais'd such a Number to the *Buttoon* of *France*, as no Court in *Europe* can produce, and is so plentifully furnish'd with Commanders, that were its Armies inspir'd with the same Resolution as those that Lead them, *Westminster-hall* had to this Day been without the *Trophies* that adorn it, and *Lewis* the Fourteenth's Affairs would have had a much better Aspect than they now have, after so many Melancholy Defeats. Thus *Catinat*, though always Victorious against the Confederate Arms in *Savoy*, was laid aside for the Marshals *de Villeroy* and *de Tesse* to succeed him, whose Places were supply'd by the Dukes of *Vendosme* and *Fenil-lade* in their Turns, without their being Charg'd with Misbehaviour. Thus its Prince changes Hands with his Chief Commanders in *Spain*, *Flanders*, and *Germany*, almost every Year for the Reasons abovemention'd, and makes them Emulous of each other in their Zeal for his Service for so doing; and thus it behoves all States to demean themselves, lest too great Wealth and too long a Series of Success in their Generals, weakens their own Authority, and the Prince himself sinks in the Esteem of his Subjects, while the Person who is employ'd in his Service grows into Popularity, and swells into such an Imposthume of Greatness, as may one Day bring him into a Disesteem for his Superiors.

Fifthly, The Care of the Publick Tranquillity has made this Change and Dissolution absolutely Necessary on the following Account. A Parliament of Great Britain

Britain is a Body of Men that is scarce ever known to be wanting to assert their Rights and Privileges when ever they thought them to be invaded, and it is but too apparent from the Tenour of most Addresses that have lately been presented to Her Majesty, that they have been openly attack'd for their adhering to some Principles which are disallow'd by the Majority of their Electors, and may Exasperate them so far as to produce ill Consequences from the Censures they would probably make Use of on this Occasion at their next Sitting. To this may be added, the Affronts that have been given to the late Managers against Dr. *Sacheverell*, the Reception he has met with in his Journey to *Shropshire*, and the many Indignities the Majority of the Commons have been loaded with on Account of his Impeachment, are Motives provoking enough, and capable of inflaming less *Touchy* Constitutions than the Generality of those Members are Eminent for, and who knows what Ill Consequences might happen from a Vote of the House of Commons if it should fall foul upon such Proceedings? And call in Question such as have taken the Liberty to Insult and Condemn them for their late Behaviour: Since the Major Part of the Nation must be Partakers of the Crime, (if it is affirm'd to be one) and Counties, Cities, Towns, and Corporations are too great a Body of Men to be dealt roughly with, even upon a more plausible Consideration, and it might not only have a bad Effect upon our Operations for the War Abroad, but the Preservation of the Peace at Home. Great Confusions and Troubles in Kingdoms and States have ow'd their Being to much less Causes than these, and any Man in his Right Senses may see, that without this *Removal* and *Dissolution*, it is next to a Certainty that our Affairs would be embroil'd in such a Manner as to bring us within a Possibility of being held in Contempt and Derision by those Potentates whom we must be the Envy and Esteem of, unless we precipitately seek our own Ruin, and run into Measures that must terminate in Infamy and Disgrace, when we are in Sight of the Reward of all our Labours, and the Common Enemy holds out the Olive Branch of Peace to us, which brings me to my

Sixth and last Particular, *The Prospect of an Approaching Peace*, which is the Goal we have been making towards from our first Entrance into the Race of Honour, that has been run more than Twenty Years with little or no Interruption. Peace, the Reward of all our Labours, and the Crown of all our Victories: The Prize which has been so long and ardently contended for, and the Ultimate Advantage we propose to ourselves for so much Blood, and so many Millions expended, which we cannot fail of obtaining, unless we are wanting to ourselves in rejecting the Methods we are certain to acquire it by. Not that I would bring my self in Question here by supposing that our late Councillors at Home, or our Generals Abroad, were ever backward in promoting this Desirable End upon Safe and Honourable Terms; but it is possible such as are Gainers by the Continuance of the War, may not be so heartily dispos'd to finish it, as we could Wish, and what *may be*, ought to be prevented by Timely and Wise Precautions. It's Natural for all Persons to lean towards their own Interest, and to prefer the bettering their own Private Circumstances before those of the Publick; and few, very few, are like the *Decii*, or *Curtii*, among the Romans, that will Sacrifice all Things which are Valuable for

for the Good of the Commonwealth. Wherefore since it is not certain but many *Thousands per Annum* may have an Influence upon the most Heroical Minds, and Work themselves into the Constitution of the most Generous Spirits, since the Generality of Mankind has a Retrospect to *Private Advantage*, even in the Prosecution of *Publick Affairs*, and the Number of the Patriots that have a Regard for the Nation before themselves is so very thin, since the *Ministers* that were laid aside some Years ago, are known to be of this disinterested Temper, and even those of a Contrary Persuasion cannot Charge them with the least Misapplication, or endeavour to Circumvent us; it is but Justice in such as have the Disposal of Offices and Places of Trust, to put them into such Hands as may be most likely to bring about the Great Ends which the War was at first undertaken for, a Lasting and Glorious Peace. Which cannot but be accomplish'd in a very small Compass of Time, should His Highness the Elector of *Hannover* Accept of the Command of our Armies, or those that are in the Interest of the *New M——* add Lustre to the Glories of *Church and State*, by sharing in the Administration, because even those that are Unthankful to the D. of *M——* for his Past Services, and insinuate to the Publick what Revenues he must lose by the Discontinuance of the War, cannot but agree, that it is His Highness's Interest to finish it as soon as possible, in order to have the Protestant Succession recogniz'd and confirm'd by the Treaty, and that it will turn to the Advantage of the *New M——* to do the like, since an Action that carries such Endearments with it, as the Restoration of a Long Absent *Peace*, will deservedly Entitle them to the Favour of the Prince, and Affection of the People, Which puts an End to the Reasons I propos'd to give for a Total Change of the *M——*, and the Dissolution of the *P——t*, and pushes me upon making Good my Promise upon another Subject, (*viz.*) some late Undutiful Proceedings of the *Bank of England*.

And here I shall not offer to bring my self into a *Premunire*, by running Counter to a Vote in Parliament, that makes it a Crime and Misdemeanor to lessen their Credit, but expostulate with them on Account of their Tardiness in supplying the Necessities of State upon the Removal of their Dear Friend *L——T——*, as if *Credit* must be at her last Gasp, (as the *Review* has maliciously given out,) because he is not at Hand as before to feel Her Pulse, and none could keep Her in a due State of Health but one Single Person. Hard would our Lot be indeed, and our Happiness of a very short Duration, if dependent only on his *Aids and Assurances*; and the Governours of the Bank would have advanc'd their Millions to little Purpose, should the Advantages they propos'd from the late Act of Parliament have so early a Determination, as in the Demise of a Person that is as subject to the Infirmities of Age and Sickness as his *L——p* is. Not that I could well pity them should this Ill befall them on their Account of the Proceedings with the *New Commission*, but have it amongst the most Earnest of my Wishes, that the Ensuing *P——* will take such Measures for their future Reputation, that it shall not be in the Power of their *Sir Henry's* to act in Prejudice to the Common Cause; Though that Worshipful Person, whose Credit some Years since was not of much more Value than a *Sandwich* Carrot, may take this with him, that if he should

should be call'd before his Betters it would not be the first Time ; and he that has been *spew'd* out of a *Certain House* more than once, may find, to his great Disappointment, that he will scarce be admitted again : Neither has this Behaviour of his in the least slacken'd those that have the Care of the Exchequer's Preparations for the Common Good, since our Remittances are made beyond the Seas with as much Care and Dispatch as ever ; and Sir *Francis Child*, and Sir *Richard Hoare*, are as well skill'd in transmitting Bills as Sir *Henry F——s*. A Word to the Wise is sufficient, and a Corporation in *Kent* will know how to make Choice of a fit and able Representative for the Future ; and distinguish between such as are for obstructing the finishing the War, and such as are for putting an End to it by Timely and *Effectual Loans* ; that every one may sit beneath his own Vine, and solace himself under his own Fig-tree, with a thankful Remembrance of that Excellent Queen, which out of Her Great Wisdom has made Choice of such Ministers as will certainly effect it.



F I N I S.

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